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# The Bee

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EIGHTH YEAR.

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897.

NO. 4

## WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator in a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator have been and are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or any medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. C. Ziehl & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can tell you, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Hear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a diseased Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator.

J. C. ZIEHL & CO.

Simmons Liver Regulator.

## C. & N. RAILROAD

THE GREAT THROUGH TRUNK LINE

between the cities of Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Evansville, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

Without Change AND SPEED UNPAID.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE From St. Louis, Evansville and Henderson to the

SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH!

THROUGH COACHES

From above cities to Nashville and Chattanooga, making direct connection

WITH PULLMAN PALACE CARS For Atlanta, Savannah, Macon, Jacksonville and Port Jervis, FLORIDA.

Connections are made at Guthrie and Nashville for all points North, East, South and West in Pullman Palace Cars.

EMIGRANTS Seeking homes on the line of this road will receive special low rates. See agents of this company for rates, routes, &c., or write to C. P. ATKINS, G. P. & T. A., Louisville, Kentucky.

GEORGE KING, DRUGGIST, ST. CHARLES, KENTUCKY.

The City of Druggists' Subsidies. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

Hotel \$2.00 A Day

Lucile

J. W. PRITCHETT, PROPRIETOR, MADISONVILLE, KY.

EVANSVILLE ROUTE

CHICAGO AND NASHVILLE LIMITED

THE ONLY Pullman Vestibule Train Service with Newest and Finest Day-Coaches, Sleepers and Dining Cars.

FROM THE SOUTH

Terre Haute, Indianapolis, CHICAGO, Milwaukee, St. Paul, AND ALL PORTS IN THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

AGENTS: J. P. JEFFRIES, G. P. A., Evansville, Ind. J. R. GRISWOLD, G. P. A., Evansville, Ind.

## LUCK IN MINING.

Two Blasts that Showed a Miner Where he Made His Mistake.

(From the Denver Republican.)

"One man can not see as far into the ground as another," said John Prichard, of Aspen, yesterday, "and there isn't a little bit of truth in the saying that he can when applied to mining operations. Thousands of instances might be brought forward to prove my position, and I learned the lesson very early in my mining career. The Tom Boy story is an illustration of this. Everybody thought J. Ernest Waters was wild, for he spent so much money, and yet it is today being netted for \$2,500,000, after paying more than \$500,000 in dividends in less than two years."

"I was down in the San Juan country in 1881, and had a claim over on Sullivan Mountain, which I called the Jessie. It was a promising crevice, and I worked at it faithfully until I had expended nearly \$500, mainly for grub and powder, living alone in my cabin and frequently working fifteen hours a day. Then I sent home and father sent me \$300 more, which I used up. By that time I had been at work nearly two years, and had driven my tunnel in about 300 feet, every inch of it with my own hands. Then I became discouraged, as I knew father had a mortgage on the old place and couldn't afford to help me any more. I got credit for \$100 and kept at work, driving the tunnel 50 feet further, and then I felt that I was at the end of my rope."

"One day as I was gathering my tools to quit, a nicely dressed man sauntered up to the tunnel and began to look around. He asked to see the tunnel, which was mostly in solid rock without grouting, and after he had closely examined both walls, asked me if I wanted to sell. I feigned indifference, and after calculating 350 feet of tunneling at \$10 a foot, answered that I might if I got my price. 'Well, what's your price?' he asked. 'Twenty-five hundred dollars,' I replied, with my heart in my mouth. 'Come down to town and get your money,' was the answer, and that night I slept with \$2500 under my pillow, in clean sheets for the first time in two years. Next morning the purchaser asked me to help him put in a couple of shots, and of course I agreed. When we got to the tunnel he examined the wall and selected a point about 100 feet from the mouth. 'Let's drill a couple of holes here,' he said. The minute he laid hold of the sledge I saw he was a miner, and in a short time we had two beautiful holes in the rock. When the shots went off I could hardly restrain myself from rushing into the tunnel at once, and when the smoke cleared away I was the first on the spot. And there lay a body of ore exposed which was afterword found to be 3 feet thick, and ran over \$100 to the ton. I had left the vein, and the superior knowledge of my purchaser had enabled him to detect the point of departure."

"I stayed around there a week, by which time he had taken out enough ore to pay for the cost of the mine, and then I went home and paid off the mortgage on the farm, and I've got the farm yet, though I am still mining. More than \$30,000 was taken out of that hole, and then the vein was lost and has never been found since."

\$10,000 Wheel.

The most valuable machine at the coming cycle show in New York will be a tandem, the cost of which is claimed to be \$10,000. A description of this bicycle says that gold covers every connection, the yellow metal being artistically carved and inlaid with precious stones. The name of the wheel is set with brilliants. On the top bar in raised gold is a race scene, showing a finish opposite a grand stand. The center upright bar shows a ball game, while on other conspicuous places are pictured hunting scenes, boat races, fishing, the emblem of speed and the symbol of the League of American Wheelmen. The two latter are set in diamonds, rubies and pearls.

The opening of the show will occur on Saturday evening, February 6.

Dr. Carlstedt's German Liver Powder is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world for Dyspepsia, Constipation and Sour Stomach. It has a clear guarantee to cure. Price 25c at St. Bernard Drug Store.

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## God in the Constitution.

From the Albany Argus.

At the recent conference in Chicago of the American Secular Union and Free-thought Federation, Mr. Arthur W. Gamme, of Chicago, vigorously denounced the movement to insert the name of the Deity in the Constitution of the United States. If Mr. Gamme should take the trouble to read the Constitution, he would find that the last paragraph reads:

"Done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of OUR LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereto subscribed our names."

"GEORGE WASHINGTON, President and Deputy from Virginia."

The most positive agnostic can not deny that in the Old Testament when LORD is printed in capitals it is the translation of Jehovah, and might, with propriety, be so rendered; while in the New Testament, and in general acceptance of the modern world, "Our Lord" means Jesus Christ the Savior. The solemn attestation affixed to the Constitution and subscribed by President Washington and the other framers of that instrument distinctly affirms their belief in God and Christ.

## The Arbitration Treaty with England.

From the Globe-Democrat.

Perhaps there is some hyperbole in the London Chronicle's characterization of the arbitration treaty between the United States and England as "the event of the nineteenth century." Still, the agreement is so important to the two nations directly concerned, and, as an example, it may have such an influence on other great countries, that a little exuberance of feeling in the United States and England on account of it is pardonable. It does not await war even between the two nations named except by the five years covered by the compact, but it renders future and longer adjustments easier to negotiate.

Apparently the entire field of controversy between the two countries is covered, and during the five years to which its operation is limited, the peace between these nations will not be broken. In view of the Venezuelan difficulty twelve months ago, and the chances of trouble at that time and since then with England on other questions, this agreement justifies all the rejoicing which it occasions in the two countries affected. It is dealt with here as an accomplished fact because the manifest and transcendent benefits which such a settlement will bring will undoubtedly command for it the approval of the Senate.

Viewed even in its material aspect the treaty is such a magnificent achievement that the day of its adoption will be memorable in diplomatic history. It substitutes cheap peace and orderly adjustment for the inhuman and destructive armament of war. It is a triumph of civilization over barbarism. It is a victory of the twentieth century spirit over the sixteenth. Treaties broader than this in their scope and in the number of nations affected—perhaps many such treaties—will have to be adopted before war is entirely abolished. Still, this adjustment is a step, though a short one, toward the era of universal peace seen in Tennyson's vision, when the war drums throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags were furled, and in the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

## It Ought to Work Both Ways.

Boston Budget.

A minister once submitted an account for tithes to a blacksmith, whose exclamation, "But I don't go to your church!" was met by the rejoinder: "No, but the door of my church is always open!"

Next day the blacksmith submitted an account for shoeing to the minister.

"But my horses are not shod at your smithy!" exclaimed the minister, with some heat.

"No," was the quiet reply, "but the door of my smithy is always open."

Quit coughing is easy enough if you know how to do it. The best way to quit is to take one dose of Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey. Summer coughs, lung troubles, winter coughs, bronchial coughs or any other kind of a cough or cold is speedily cured by this remedy. Children love it. Old people like it. St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlinton; Geo. King, St. Charles.

St. Bernard Drug Store.

## THE "BLOODY ANGLE."

One of the Most Desperate Engagements in the War.

(Gen. Horace Porter in January Century.)

I had been anxious to participate in the scenes occurring at the "angle," and now got permission to go there and look after some new movements which had been ordered. Lee made five assaults, in all, that day, in a series of desperate and even reckless attempts to retake his main line of earthworks; but each time his men were hurled back defeated, and he had to content himself in the end with throwing up a new line farther in his rear.

The battle near the "angle" was probably the most desperate engagement in the history of modern warfare. It presented features which were absolutely appalling. It was a savage hand-to-hand fight, a struggle of the breastworks. Rank after rank was riddled by shot and shell and bayonet thrusts, and finally sank, a mass of torn and mutilated corpses; then fresh troops rushed madly forward to replace the dead, and so the murderous work went on. Guns were run up to the parapet, and double charges of canister played their part in the bloody work. The fence rails and logs in the breastworks were shattered into splinters, and trees over a foot and a half in diameter were cut completely in two by the incessant musketry fire. A section of the trunk of a stout oak tree thus severed was afterward sent to Washington, where it is still on exhibition at the National Museum. We had not only shot down an army but also a forest.

The opposing flags were in places thrust against each other and muskets were fired with muzzle against muzzle. Skulls were crushed with clubbed muskets and men stabbed to death with swords and bayonets thrust between the logs in the parapet which separated the combatants. Wild cheers, savage yells, and frantic shrieks rose above the sighing of the wind and the pattering of the rain, and formed a demoniac accompaniment to the booming of the guns as they hurled their missiles of death into the contending ranks. Even the darkness of night and the pitiless storm failed to stop the fierce contest, and the deadly strife did not cease till after midnight. Our troops had been under fire for twenty hours, but they still held the position which they had so dearly purchased. My duties carried me again to the spot the next day, and the appalling sight presented was harrowing in the extreme. Our own killed were scattered over a large space near the "angle," while in front of the captured breastworks the enemy's dead, vastly more numerous than our own, were piled upon each other, in some places four layers deep, exhibiting every ghastly phase of mutilation. Below the mass of fast decaying corpses, the convulsive twitching of limbs and the writhing of bodies showed that there were wounded men still alive and struggling to extricate themselves from their horrid tomb. Every relief possible was afforded, but in too many cases it came too late. The place was well named the "Bloody Angle."

The results of the battle are best summed up in the report which the General-in-chief sent to Washington. At 6:30 p. m., May 12, he wrote to Halleck as follows: "The eighth day of battle closes leaving between three and four thousand prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including two general officers, and over thirty pieces of artillery. The enemy are obstinate and seem to have found the last ditch. We have lost no organization, not even that of a company, whilst we have destroyed and captured one division (Johnson's), one brigade (Dole's), and one regiment entire of the enemy." The Confederates had suffered greatly in general officers. Two had been killed, four severely wounded, and two captured. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was less than 7000; that of the enemy between 9000 and 10,000 as nearly as could be ascertained.

## THE FLY AND THE SCISSORS.

Courier-Journal.

Many Kentucky people who have seen the wonderful work of Carl G. von Schoeller, the Kuttawa engraver, will testify to the truth of this story, told by Irvin Cobb in "The Paducah News," though it will sound much like a pipe dream to the uninitiated: "A house fly went off with a pair of scissors at Kuttawa a few weeks ago. This sounds strange, especially when it is added the fly was just a common, everyday specimen of that domestic pest. In that respect, however, the fly differed from the scissors. The scissors were among the wonderful minute tools intended for the cherry-stone workbasket made by C. G. von Schoeller the engraver. Although so small that their outline could not be distinguished by the ordinary eye, they were perfect in size and mechanism, it being possible to cut human hair and cobs with their tiny steel blades. It took several days of Mr. von Schoeller's time to produce them, too.

"The scissors lay on the carver's work-table. The fly started across the table. His legs became entangled with the scissors, and he took flight. The shears were so light that the insect moved away with ease before Mr. von Schoeller could rescue his precious little prize. The fly has not been seen since. Neither have the scissors. The former owner of the scissors says the fly is at home cutting out a new pair of light trousers for summer use."

## True as Gospel.

A newspaper has 5,000 readers to each 1,000 papers printed. A merchant who puts out 1,000 handbills gets possibly 300 to 500 people to read them,—that is, if the boy who is trusted to distribute them does not chuck them in the sewer. The handbills cost as much as an attractive advertisement in a home newspaper.

All the women and girls and half the men who read the newspaper advertisement. Result: The merchant who uses the newspaper has 3,000 more readers to each 1,000 of its subscribers. There is no way of estimating the amount of business that advertising brings to the merchant.—Ex.

Is life worth living? Yes, if your liver is in good working order. No, if you begin at once using Dr. Carlstedt's German Liver Powder, price 25c. Do not take a substitute. Your Druggist can get it for you.

St. Bernard Drug Store.

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## The Virtues of the Baked Banana.

The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Bestow a boon on humanity and help to popularize the baked banana as an article of food for rich and poor, especially the poor. No poor child need go to school hungry. One cent will buy a good-sized banana, which, when baked in its skin in an oven for fifteen or twenty minutes, until it is quite soft and bursts open, alone makes a full meal. Now, the bananas sold at street corners are really platinums. Humboldt calculated the food product of plantain, compared with the potato, as 44 to 1, and compared with wheat as 133 to 1. I say from personal experience that three bananas weighing one pound are equal in nourishment to twenty-six pounds of bread when baked.

Bananas must never be eaten raw; they are full of animal germs. Raw bananas are indigestible. Youngsters fed on raw bananas nearly always suffer from diseases of the intestinal canal and convulsions. Physicians call such children "banana babies."

Baked bananas are also the ideal food for nervous persons. I learned their great power to sustain mental effort in India. If Wall Street brokers and others who are under great mental strain would, on two mornings every week, include a couple of baked bananas in their menu and leave out the chop or steak, they would last longer. I am as hard a brain worker as any person in New York, and I have subsisted for entirely on baked bananas. We see lean, blood-poor persons, I advise them to eat baked bananas and they unfailingly build up and gain flesh.

This subject, which might not inappropriately be called the "Banana Cure," because many illnesses can be cured by eating baked bananas, merits the closest investigation. The introduction of the potato was a great boon to the people, but I predict that the spreading of a knowledge of the above facts over this country will prove of still greater benefit.

CRICHTON CAMPBELL, New York, Jan. 5, 1897.

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## HELEN KELLER.

The Manner in Which She Was Taught to Speak and Read English.

From the January Century.

Helen Keller is a household name both in America and foreign lands. She is blind as well as deaf. That the walls of silence and darkness which shut her from the world have been broken down, that her soul has been set free, and the seal of silence taken from her lips, seems miraculous to those who know not how it was done. The limits of this article will permit only the briefest outline of her story.

Rendered both deaf and blind at 19 months by severe illness, she passed the first seven years of her life in silence, darkness, and ignorance. Who could have suspected the exquisite soul imprisoned in that mute and darkened body? Bright, patient, loving woman came, and the miracle began.

There was only one possible avenue of approach to the beleaguered soul. The sense of touch remained, and to that the teacher, Miss Annie M. Sullivan addressed her efforts. Through finger spelling the child at length obtained the idea of language, and with this key other doors could be unlocked. Having naturally a fine mind she learned rapidly when once started, and developed a phenomenal memory.

While Helen received information only through manual spelling, and in limited amount, she never forgot. To tell her something was like writing it in a book. When you wished the fact again months or even years afterward, you had only to ask for it. But later, as she began to read books and meet more people, and to receive impressions through more channels and in larger numbers, her memory ceased to be so absolutely reliable.

Until she was 11 years of age, her only means of communication was by finger-spelling. Then at her own urgent request she was given lessons in speech by Miss Fuller, principal of the Horace Mann School. The rapidity with which she acquired the ability to speak was unprecedented. She soon abandoned finger-spelling as a means of expression, and has ever since used speech alone.

But others still had to communicate with her by their fingers. She then expressed a strong wish to learn to read the lips by touching them with her fingers. For the purpose of attempting this difficult task and to get special training in speech she came to the Wright-Humason School in New York City. During the two years that she remained there she succeeded in acquiring the power of understanding people when they spoke to her, and at the same time pursued regular courses of study in arithmetic, history, physical geography, French and German. She has read much of the best literature, and is very intelligent on the topics of the day. Her own speech is now excellent, and she has entered a girls' school in Cambridge, Mass., taking a course preparatory for Radcliffe College.

When being spoken to, she places her index finger lightly upon the lips, while the other fingers rest upon the cheek, the middle finger touching the nose. Her thumb is upon the larynx. This position gives her the greatest possible information concerning the elements of which speech is composed.

## The Happy Trouble.

O. B. Happy, brother to Jim Happy, of the Eddyville renouncer, says that when these renouncers being so industriously run through the newspapers are sifted down, the result will be all chaff. He says the warden feels perfectly secure, and that the charges of incompetency and executive inability made in a general way and without specific significance, are fabrications of envious factions.—Mayfield Mirror.

One of the most remarkable cures of rheumatism on record is related by Mr. J. M. Thompson, post master at Deckers Point, Pa., as follows: "While out driving one day last winter I was caught in a cold rain. The next morning I was unable to move my head and arms, owing to an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. My clerk telephoned for a physician, but suggested that I use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. There being a bottle open on the counter, he rubbed the affected parts thoroughly with Pain Balm and built up a hot fire. I dozed off to sleep, and when I awoke about half an hour later, the pain had gone entirely, and I have not been troubled since. People come here for many miles around to buy Chamberlain's medicine." For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlinton; Ben T. Robinson, Morgans Gap; George King, St. Charles.

## His Subscription.

Chicago-Times Herald.

No one who was not in the thick of the fight in Colorado last summer will ever be able to understand how bitter it all was. Now much of the intensity of feeling has passed, but then it was at white heat. At times it was brutal fighting, too. The silver committee called one day upon a merchant in a Colorado city. "He had been suspected of friendliness to McKinley."

"We are raising a fund for Bryan," said the leader of the delegation, "and we had thought you might want to subscribe something."

The merchant took the subscription book and found that other merchants in his class were putting down \$50.

"Yes, I will subscribe," said the merchant. "I will give you \$50."

"No, you don't," retorted the silver leader. "You are under suspicion as being a d-d goldbug, and you will put up \$150 or stand the consequences." "Certainly, certainly," said the merchant, who had good temper and a large bump of caution. "Did I say \$50? I meant \$150. A hundred and fifty it is."

## Establishing Model Farms.

From the Chicago Post.

The attention that soil culture is receiving in the West has determined the Burlington Railroad Company to establish a number of experimental stations or "model farms" in Kansas and Nebraska in order to demonstrate the advantage of the most improved methods of soil culture and to lead the farmers of Nebraska and Kansas to new efforts in this direction and enable them to become independent even in so-called "drouth sections" and "dry years." Incidentally, the company expects returns from investments in increased and regular crops, necessitating heavy freight and passenger traffic.

John Francis has just returned from a trip over Nebraska and Kansas, where he has established model farms at Oberlin, Kan., and at McCook, Holdrege, Alma and Broken Bow, Neb. The farms consist of forty acres in each station, under the immediate supervision of a practical and tried farmer of the neighborhood. Each farm will be visited frequently by one of the learned corps of professors under Prof. Campbell, all of whom are skilled in the new method. Nebraska and Kansas farm staples—corn, wheat, rye, oats and potatoes—will be produced.

Sam W. Stairs is the author of this character sketch in the Dover News: "I reckon if I were to catch my daughter kissin' of a man I'd just natch'ly cut him into mince-meat ground fine," said the old man from the swamps of the Bracken hills.

"Then your daughter won't kiss the boys?" ventured the Dover youth with spectacles.

"But—ah, you know some girls—who are engaged—you know—sometimes kiss their—their—boys—you know—and it's all right and proper—and—"

"The old man looked at him real hard, and after watching the youth wilt like a tobacco leaf in an August sun, thundered out: 'Well, my daughter never kissed a livin' man, not even her pap—ner a poodle dog, ner a cat, ner nothin'.'"

"But there's no harm—and—why—er—why—er?" stammered the brave youth.

"Well, I reckon the most principal reason my daughter never kissed nothin' is that I never had any daughter."

"And the thoughtful silence of the young man was so dense that you could hear the price of farm lands drop quietly drop by drop, while the farm products hanging in the tobacco shed tier by tier."

PISO'S CURE FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION.

## F. G. NIEMS, PRACTICAL

Watchmaker and Jeweler

Late with Tabor Bros. Manufacturing Jewellers, Dallas, Tex., and Ernest Wiggers, Nashville, Tennessee. Am prepared to do

First-Class Jewelry Repairing

Office at Walker & Twyman's. Main street, west of Railroad.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

## DR. A. P. BOSTON

PRACTICE LIMITED TO Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat.

MADISONVILLE, KY. Office in Hunter Building, Upstairs.

A LA BELLE JARDINIÈRE. L. FRITSCH & SON.

11 FASHIONABLE 111

## MERCHANT TAILORS

AND IMPORTERS OF CLOTHS AND SUITINGS.

312 Upper First St., Evansville, Ind. We earnestly solicit the patronage of his shop class country friends.

W. A. NISBET, President. O. W. WADDILL, Cashier.

Hopkins County

## BANK

MADISONVILLE, KY. Capital Stock, - - - \$50,000

Transacts a general banking business and invites the accounts of the citizens of Hopkins and adjoining counties. Has the finest and most secure vault in that section of Kentucky.

Capital Stock Paid in, \$50,000. Surplus Fund, \$15,000. COMMENCED BUSINESS 14 1897.

John G. Morton, Banker, Madisonville, Ky.



# The Bee

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(Incorporated.)  
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Three Months, " " " .35  
Single Copies, " " " 10c  
Specimen copies mailed free on application.  
Correspondents wanted in all parts of the county. Address us for particulars.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897.

# THE EARLINGTON BEE

CALENDAR  
JANUARY  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

## WEATHER FORECAST.

For Thursday, generally fair, continued cold weather.

## Hopkins' Coal Output.

In answer to an inquiry sent by the Bee to Mr. C. J. Norwood, chief Inspector of Mines of Kentucky, with reference to the coal output of Hopkins county, that gentleman writes:

"According to returns made to this office by the operators, the output of the Hopkins county coal mines for 1896 was 739,589.64 tons of coal, all grades, that were shipped, and the money realized from the sale of this enormous quantity of coal brought into Hopkins county and spent principally here in wages to the 2000 employees of the various operators, and in improving and developing property for future operations.

The mind does not take in the actual quantity expressed in tons or bushels. We will state it more clearly. A fair average for a car load would be about twenty-five tons, and at this estimate per car load there were shipped 29,584 car loads of coal. Put this in train loads of eighteen cars each and we have 1643 eighteen-car-trains and one ten-car-train. Add to each train a locomotive and a caboose and place all together as one train. Our output in this shipping order would cover 230 miles of track.

Let us look at it from a standpoint of actual value produced. Perhaps 70 cents per ton, selling price, is as fair an average as may be. At this fair estimate, Hopkins county's coal output (shipped from the mines), brought into the county the neat sum of \$517,709.75, for the one very unfavorable year of 1896.

The shortage for the year is easily accounted for by the general depression of all business during the late campaign and the following remarkably mild winter. Half a million of dollars in an off-year from the coal industries of Hopkins county is not a small thing for the county, and yet there are those engaged in other pursuits, who devote much of their time to "cussing" the coal companies.

In addition to the value produced by the coal shipped, there is to be considered the 39,579.91 tons sold locally and used in making steam and heat at the mines. Besides this, too, is the product of the various small country banks that do not ship coal, and hence do not come in the class of "commercial mines," for which the above figures are made.

The next most important product of Hopkins county is the tobacco crop. This crop was only about a half crop last year, or in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 pounds or less. The average price for this crop is four cents or less, which price is somewhat under the average for a ten year period, has the 4,000,000 pounds of the present crop at four cents a pound amounts to a total value for the

crop of \$160,000. A full crop would be about double this figure. In 1896, an off year for both coal and tobacco, the coal product was worth more than three times as much to the county as the tobacco crop.

## The Duty on Coal.

In the argument presented to the Ways and Means Committee the following statements were made by the West Virginia operators. The main objects of the tariff should be to raise revenue. Bituminous coal from the early days of the government has been subject to duty. The duty under the present law is much less than at any previous time. It has been \$2.80 per ton. In 1872 it was reduced from \$1.75 to .75 per ton and in 1894 by the Wilson act to 40 cents. The average ad valorem duty of all articles under the McKinley bill was 48 per cent, and under the present law 41 per cent.

A duty of 40 cents per ton is equivalent to 14 per cent. ad valorem and if it were made 75 cents per ton it would be about 23 per cent or but little more than one-half the average rate at the present time. Canada imposes a duty of 60 cents a short ton or 67 cents a long ton on our coal. The competing coals are mined less than forty miles from the sea, while our coals must be carried from 300 to 400 miles to reach tidewater. There are 100,000 men in the seaboard States engaged in mining coal or more than half a million people depending on its production for a living. In 1892 the amount imported was 1,131,964 tons at \$3.32 per ton and the duty collected was \$388,259. In 1896 the imported tonnage was 1,243,836, the duty only \$485,158, and the price \$2.70 per ton.

Those who consume domestic coals do not object to the restoration of duty of 75 cents per ton because home competition has brought prices down to satisfactory rates. The opposition to a duty comes entirely from the owners of foreign mines; the English capitalist of Vancouver and the New England owners of Nova Scotia mines.

## Reforms Needed.

County Judge Hall is out in a letter proposing reforms in three very important matters in this county. The questions touched are, improvement of public roads; our prisoners—how they may be made to pay their way by work and their condition be improved; and the much needed poor house reforms.

The Bee applauds the interest shown by Judge Hall in these very vital questions and urges the heartiest cooperation upon the part of the citizens of Hopkins county to the accomplishment of these reforms.

These are matters upon which all should unite without reference to party, but as questions of public good. Let the thought pass that the Judge suggests the discussion of these questions in the closing year of his official term and let us encourage these reforms upon their merits alone.

This end of the county has set the pace for road improvement, as everybody knows who travels by vehicle, and our only hope in this direction is to work our roads by machinery under the direction of competent men, and abandon the worthless old system of scratching the earth just a little to avoid a road tax or save a fine.

The Bee has always advocated the employment of our prisoners for road improvement and believes that in this lies the solution of the vexing convict question as well as the proper relief from the expense of idle county prisoners.

As to the county poor house, it has been a stench in the nostrils and a disgrace to the dignity and humanity of the good citizens of Hopkins county. Let us all unite to help in the creation of a strong public sentiment to compel the enforcement of these humane and economically expedient reforms.

## Fusion in Union.

The Democrat-Populist fusion arrangement in Union county don't go any more. The Silver Democrats discover they are strong without their allies and the proposed division of pie is knocked into a cocked hat. The following resolution was adopted by the Democratic County Committee at Morganfield Saturday the 16th instant:

"That if the nominee of the Populist party chosen by that party on January 30, 1897, to represent this county in the next General Assembly comes pledged to and does submit his claims to the Democratic primary and all other Democratic rulings and caucuses and to act in accordance with the Chicago platform, and the Populists make no other nominations for county offices. The Democratic committee in consideration agree and will recommend

## No Fusion in Hopkins.

So it is to be a "straight Democratic" primary held on an old-time "Democratic day," the first Monday in August. And the Populists who have been so deferred to and run after by the office-seeking demagogues during the late campaign, are given—an invitation to unite with the Democrats in "their" primary and support the nominees. But the pie plate that has so long been held out to them is withdrawn and put only upon the table of the silver Democrats—"their meat and their drink."

FARMERS in Woodford county (Ky.), says The Capital, hold, of last year's wheat a quantity, estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 bushels. They also hold this wheat for \$1.10 per bushel in money equivalent to gold, and reasonably expect to secure that price very soon. Silver is quoted in New York yesterday at 65 @ 66 cents per ounce; Mexican dollars at 50 1/2 cents bid, 51 1/2 cents asked. It seems that a "cog has slipped" somewhere in that free silver machinery that is supposed to keep the prices of wheat and silver at a parity.

GOVERNOR BRADLEY has decided to hear no more verbal statements in pardon cases. The law is clear that applications for pardons shall be made in writing accompanied by written statement of the reasons for granting pardon, and the Governor finds that these personal interviews consume much time and seriously interference with the administration of other public duties.

THERE were 235,574 liquor licenses issued in the United States. Kentucky stands fifteenth in number of licenses with 4,790 issued and Indian Territory is last on the list with 121 licenses. It is said that the President will probably sign the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor to Indians. This is the small end of the dilemma. How would it work on Kentuckians?

The funds of the Kentucky Division, League of American Wheelmen, something like \$900, are tied up in the German National Bank closed at Louisville by order of Bank Examiner Escott. This will probably be paid in full but the inconvenience is serious to this struggling organization.

The Globe Democrat announced in another column will interest those who desire all the news all the time, particularly when considered in connection with our liberal clubbing offer for THE BEE and that paper.

WHAT a pity that the poetic fever should have overtaken a man in so exalted a station as that of chairman of the Democratic county committee.

We publish today the full program of the Second District Educational Association to be held at Henderson tomorrow and next day, 29th and 30th of January.

## Stricter Discipline is to be Maintained in the Organization.

(Frankfort Capital.) The State Guard will hereafter be required to conform very strictly to the law. The examination to the Guard, the expiration of 90 days from their election, will have to be certified to the Adjutant-General before they are commissioned. Captains will be required to give bond and to receipt for all arms, equipments and supplies issued to them, and reports will have to be made regularly.

Companies that do not drill regularly will be mustered out of the service, and only such companies will be retained as will be a credit to the Guard. Strict discipline will be required throughout the Guard, and a close attention to all the requirements of the law and orders. No regiment or company will be shown any favors and nothing but merit will be recognized. Gov. Bradley is determined that the Guard shall be encouraged in every way possible.

## No Let up until Tomorrow.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—At 9 o'clock this morning the government thermometer showed a temperature of 15 degrees below zero. The cold area extends all over the West and Northwest, and no prospect of a let-up. All trains today were more or less delayed by snowdrifts. The proclamation for help for the poor issued by Mayor Swift has met with a hearty response.

# Help

Is needed by poor, tired, overworked and burdened with care, debilitated and run down because of poor, thin and impoverished blood. Help is needed by the nervous sufferer, the weak and women tortured with rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, sciatica, catarrh, etc.

## Comes Quickly

When Hood's Sarsaparilla begins to enrich, purify and vitalize the blood, and sends it in a healing, nourishing, invigorating stream to the nerves, muscles and organs of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the weak and debilitated system, and cures all blood diseases.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier, and Cures All Blood Diseases. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## Hood's Pills

## ECHOES FROM THE PAST.

## Some Interesting Things About Hopkins County Thirty-six Years Ago.

There is before us a copy of the "Southern Kentucky Reporter" volume 2, number 38, published at Madisonville, Ky., Saturday, September 23, 1860 by Kissinger and Johnson, Publishers and Proprietors. "George C. Bronaugh, Editor."

This old register of bygone times is well preserved, except for a few rat holes, and is a hand-somely printed seven column folio on good paper that has preserved its original whiteness in a remarkable degree. The paper bears in written pencil lines the name of "S. O. Stevens" who has always appreciated his county papers and continues to encourage them all he can to whom THE BEE is indebted.

There are many things of interest to the citizen, whose memory reaches back to the times "before the war," in this old paper which discloses so many then active characters who have faded their roles and given way for other players.

The Democratic ticket that appears at the top of the editorial column is, "For President, John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, For Vice-President, General Joe Lane, of Oregon." There are long editorials denouncing Stephen A. Douglas and his horrid "squatter" or "copperhead" Sovereignty, and accounts of big old-fashioned, barbed wire and the country gathered to hear noted speakers and dine at loaded tables.

A Hopkins county barbed wire is recorded given by "Breckinridge Democracy." It was given on Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1860. The record says that notwithstanding the day of the mass meeting was "blistering and dusty," and the people turned out in their majesty. "There were several miles of the hot-headed Democracy on the ground at an early hour of the day, and a vast assembly of the fair sex, to lend their best energies to the great cause of the battles for the Constitution, and the right." The crowd was very large but very orderly and there were present also "Douglas men and Bell men; but all had on their Sunday clothes and Sunday behavior."

Governor Powell spoke for two and a half hours, then came Senator Ben P. Cissell who spoke for two hours. "There were several miles of the hot-headed Democracy on the ground at an early hour of the day, and a vast assembly of the fair sex, to lend their best energies to the great cause of the battles for the Constitution, and the right." The crowd was very large but very orderly and there were present also "Douglas men and Bell men; but all had on their Sunday clothes and Sunday behavior."

"O. Waddill, Esq." is spoken of as having been appointed "County Elector" for the Constitutional Union Party and the appointment of "Anna K. B. Clark" is announced as "County Elector" for the Breckinridge Democracy.

The advertisements are interesting. The "Law Cards" are those of Crockett & Kirby, of Henderson; Cissell & Bailey, W. L. Gossell, Wall & Ray, L. M. Lowe, O. Waddill, Shackelford & Clark, M. C. Givens, John P. Cook, W. D. Madisonville, and Sam B. Griggs, of Hopkinsville.

The "Medical Cards" are those of "J. D. Collicutt, M. D." and "J. S. Pratt, M. D." in all its departments. "Dr. Noel & Dempsey," whose card reads: "Having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, Midwifery and Surgery, respectfully solicit patronage at the hands of the public." The card of "W. S. Ross, M. D.," announces the practice of his profession "in all its varied branches," and also continues: "He is also fully prepared to perform all operations in the science of Dentistry, except plate work."

Other advertisements show that M. S. Lyon was proprietor of the "Eagle Hotel," John T. Greenfield watchmaker and jeweler; Mrs. Phoebe Whanger, practical seamstress; Granville Wadell, first class barber; Lynn, Newburger & Co., Merchandise; Charles C. McGary, photographer, in Westley's Hall; W. R. Vanghan, undertaker; Simon Feagan, coal at his mine on the Princeton road 3 1/2 miles from Madisonville; R. O. Thompson, grocer; T. H. Seales, stoves and tinware; John Calbreath & Son, fruit trees; Prichett & Barrett, flour mill and carding machine; T. W. Campbell, insurance; Powell & Jones, livery stable; Pat Wilson, furniture; W. F. Nisbet, dry goods, etc.; P. M. Robertson, blacksmithing and wagon making; W. T. Osburn & Co., guns and hardware;

# History

## LOCAL

## QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

## Prize Questions.

## No. 4.

Five Prize Questions will be asked each week in this column, bearing on State and Local History. This Series will run through our issues for January. The distribution of prizes will be made February 7, thus giving time for all answers to come in. This contest is open to all school children, whose parents are subscribers to THE BEE. List of prizes announced elsewhere.

## LOCOMOTIVE BLASTS.

Wm. T. Brown, of Christian county, the man who killed Conductor James Lemon a few years ago, and was rewarded for the murder with only two years in the Tennessee penitentiary, was shot and killed by Wm. W. Wooten at Henderson, Ky., last week. Wooten had made many threats against Wooten and that day came by Wooten's place of business. A duel followed. Wooten reached for his shot gun and gave Brown the contents of both barrels loaded with buckshot. At the examining trial Wooten was not exonerated, although it was at first considered he acted in self defense. Brown had killed three men.

A collision in the East St. Louis yard last Tuesday night caused a delay of several hours to No. 53. We understand the blame rests on the tower switchman, who threw the wrong switch and caused train No. 53 to run against a Vanderbilt engine.

Agent Eberhard has given up all desire to join a minstrel troupe, and since that write-up in the Evansville Courier, which called him a minister, he has cast aside that plug hat and no one can now persuade him to again appear on the streets wearing it. Wink thinks he can spot the author of the article, and the first trick man is the dispatcher's office had better keep an eye on the agent.

Section Foreman Burns, late of the main stem, is now in charge of the first section on the branch, with headquarters at Madisonville.

Even the railroad companies feel the influence of the cold weather in the way of an increased business from mining towns. Mr. John Deveny, of Evansville, was here yesterday to attend the McGlenon-McGrath marriage.

A well-posted railroad man says that all the contention about the side-track extension at Evansville was caused by a few scheming politicians who thought they had a chance to make capital out of an unjust attack on the railroad company.

Business of great importance called Agent Eberhard to Nashville, last week. Charles Eberhard made relatives at Nashville a visit, last week. He is now at work as a brakeman on an Alabama road, and is well pleased with his location and work.

Foreman Mike McGlenon, of town, came down to Earlington yesterday morning, and attended the wedding of his brother at the Catholic Church.

Foreman Saeger and men have been located at Earlington the past week, making some repairs on trestles near here.

Agent Walker, of Madisonville, in company with Attorney Phil Gordon, made a trip to Slaughter last week, on important business for the railroad company.

Last Saturday, while train No. 52 was nearing Seebree, some scoundrel threw a rock through one of the coach windows, and, we understand, one person was slightly cut with the broken glass. It is thought that the man has been arrested, and all that keeps them from behind the bars is the lack of sufficient proof.

## DOWN IN THE MINES.

Up to the present time, with but little exception, the winter has been in favor of the coal consumers, but now there is a decided change in favor of the producer, and if the prophecy of one of our local prophets comes true, we may look out for a few weeks' cold weather, and the coal producer may yet reap the harvest due him.

Superintendent Salmon and family were over here last Sunday, and although the day was extremely cold, Rom's mind was so centered on the coal trade in sight, that he did not seem to notice it.

Will Magenhelm has moved back to Earlington from the South Diamond mines, and it is stated that next month he will take out himself a wife. Will is a good coal miner and we wish him a prosperous future.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the great iron and steel magnate has lately invested several millions in coal lands in Pennsylvania.

# My "Watch."

From B. M. Chat.

Judging from the contributions to the Chat of late one would think that the B. M.'s are veritable little sultans. Well—they are. They all seem to have the one special calling, and that is to "sermonize." I have very nearly saying "to preach," but that sounds rather harsh, therefore I used the word "sermonize" as that is somewhat milder. When we think some one is preaching to us, our first remark is, "Why does he not consider the B. M.'s at all 'preachy,' but lately most of the contributions have been little sermons, and it would be a good thing, too, were we to practice them. It is easy, oh, so easy to preach but who is it that will practice? That's the question. It is "human nature" to preach, but not so much so to practice; and as I possess a large amount of "human nature" it is perfectly natural for me to "keep up with the procession" and advance my sermon also. It is as much for myself, however, as it is for others.

I lost my watch, or at least I thought I had. Perhaps, I never did really possess it, but then I thought I did, and that's very nearly the same thing. I had missed it for some time, but made no special search for it. The thought, though, suddenly occurred to me that it would be a good thing if I should make a search for it with a determination to find it, so I went to work to look for it. After a vain search in a number of places, I decided to look in the noted "top drawer," where things of all descriptions are thrown. This time I was successful in finding it, though I am afraid it is only a matter of time as to how long it will remain in my possession. I will require some practicing on my part to retain it. I am not going to say I will practice, but I'll put it milder and say, "I'll try."

Now, let us examine my watch. It seems to be rather an insignificant looking thing. You say it doesn't appear to be of much value. Why make such ado about a thing of so little value? I consider it the most valuable article in my possession. I ask you to examine it very carefully again. Certainly it is not inclined to startle one at the first observation, but let's take it to pieces and then we can discover whether it is its value. W-A-T-C-H—there! Have you made the discovery? I find five important springs, four lesser ones, and the great main spring in the center. But these springs need polishing; they have lain so long in the top drawer under a mass of carelessness, thoughtlessness, awkwardness, indifference and selfishness that they have become quite rusty, and, to keep them bright, they must be used frequently. The first spring is Words. How important it is that we watch our words, how much pleasure or pain they may cause by one little word. "It is with a word as it is with an arrow; the arrow once loosed does not return to the bow, nor a word to lips."

The second is Action—watch our actions. The world is watching us, and nine times out of ten we are judged by the way we act. "Our acts make our mark—we are the children of our deeds."

Fourth, watch our character that we may obtain a worthy reputation. Character is the true individual, but reputation is what carries him up or down on the broad highway of action. "The great hope of society is the individual character."

Last, but not least, watch our hearts. "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." The outward expression of our hearts is in word and action. "A heart to resolve, a head to contrive, and a hand to execute." Now, dear reader, there may be something in what I have written on which we may reflect. Let us keep our watch near us as a constant reminder and also endeavor to keep the (moral) top drawer in perfect order.

## Teacher's Association.

The Second Congressional Teacher's Association will hold its next meeting in Henderson, January 29 and 30. Teachers desiring to attend the Association meeting can obtain certificates when purchasing tickets going to Henderson that will entitle them to a one-third rate returning.

Prof. Mark of the Louisville city schools, is to send a man down with an X-ray apparatus, that the teachers and the general public may have an opportunity to see the greatest scientific result of the century.

## The following is the program:

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.  
10:00—Opening Exercises.  
10:30—Address of Welcome—Hon. John L. Dorsey, Henderson. Responses—President S. L. Froge, Uniontown.  
11:30—Enrollment of members.  
12:00—Benefit derived from a District Association—Miss Kate McDaniell, W. M. Carr, T. H. Smith, Susan Thomas Posey and all other County Superintendents.  
AFTERNOON SESSION.  
2:00—A Teacher's Personal Influence Upon the Pupil—H. F. Parish, Miss Carrie Kirtley, Louisville; M. A. Powell, W. Y. Allen.  
2:45—New Geography—Miss Grace Tutman, Miss H. E. Brooks.  
3:15—The Ups and Downs, Haps and Mishaps of the County Teacher—J. J. Glenn.

# Programs for Friday night not yet complete.

9:00—Need of Professional Training for Teachers—C. E. Dudley, Supt. James McGinnis, Prof. R. S. Clark.  
9:30—Pedagogical Laws Underlying Teaching—Supt. James McGinnis, Owensboro, Ky.  
10:00—Closer Supervision of Our Schools—Supt. Livingston McCartney, J. W. Peay, Prof. Nite, Miss Kate McDaniell.  
10:30—Training for Citizenship—R. P. Shacklett, E. B. Bonfield, Miss Gaila Ford, Prof. Fall and Miss Cecil Jenkins.  
11:15—Education Barriers—R. L. Lancaster, Owensboro, Miss Lella Smith, Miss Ida Allen, Prof. Thayer.

## SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30—County Schools and How to Improve Them—Miss Ella Jewell, Supt. James McGinnis, Owensboro.  
2:00—The High School in the Country Town—C. J. Lemen, F. W. Cheek, Prof. Mahan.  
2:30—School Hygiene—W. A. Kaslay, Dr. J. E. Haynes, Miss Mary Sasseen.  
3:00—What Has Become of the Grumbler? Poor Thing—Miss Alice Browning, W. S. Thomason.  
3:30—Miscellaneous Business.  
4:00—Adjournment.

## CROFTON.

Mrs. Alice Armer is on the sick list.  
Mr. Geo. H. Myers is very sick with la grippe.  
Mr. Wesley Pollard died Thursday, of la grippe.  
William Childress died at his home last Friday.  
Mr. Felix Gladdish and Miss May Woodruff were married last Friday.  
A. C. Brasher has purchased a new clear machine.  
Deputy Sheriff John Clark is very sick this week.  
Mr. Skerrett and family, of Hopkinsville, are visiting relatives here.  
Miss Maggie Hendrix has a sprained ankle, caused from falling off her horse, as she was going to visit her sister, who lives near this place, last Thursday.  
Dr. Williams has returned from Nashville, where he went to take a course in surgery.

# A SPECIFIC

FOR

## La Grippe, for Colds, Coughs, AND LUNG TROUBLES, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Two years ago, I had the grippe, and it left me with a cough which would not rest night or day. My family physician prescribed for me, changing the medicine as often as he found the things I had taken were not helping

me, but, in spite of his attendance, I got no better. Finally, my husband, reading one day of a gentleman who had had the grippe and was cured by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, procured for me a bottle of this medicine, and before I had taken half of it, I was cured. I have used the Pectoral for my children and in my family, whenever we have needed it, and have found it a specific for colds, coughs, and lung troubles."

EMILY WOOD, North St., Elkhart, Md.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Honors at World's Fair. Cleanses the System with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

## OUR CLUBBING OFFER.

## Now is the Time to Subscribe for Your Winter Reading.

THE BEE and DAILY and SUNDAY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT both one year for \$6.50  
THE BEE and DAILY (only) GLOBE-DEMOCRAT both one year for \$4.50  
THE BEE and DAILY and SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL both one year for \$8.25  
THE BEE and DAILY (only) COURIER-JOURNAL both one year for \$6.50  
THE BEE and LOUISVILLE EVENING POST both one year for \$2.75  
THE BEE and TWICE-A-WEEK GLOBE-DEMOCRAT one year for \$1.75  
THE BEE and TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER-JOURNAL both one year for \$1.30  
THE BEE and WEEKLY LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL both one year for \$1.25  
THE BEE and any leading publication at LOW PRICE.

# WALKER & TWYMAN, TINNERS.

(Successors to)

THOS. D. WALKER, "Old Joker,"

THE PIONEER TINNER.

Main Street, West of Railroad,

EARLINGTON, KY.

A complete Stock of

## STOVES, CASTINGS AND TINWARE.

Repairing, Roofing and Guttering, "Sky-high" in quality and prices dirt cheap.

If you need anything in their line, WALKER & TWYMAN are the men you are looking for. You can get what you want and have little money left.

# Your Cough,

like a dog's bark, is a sign that there is something foreign around which shouldn't be there. You can quiet the noise, but the danger may be there just the same. SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil is not a cough specific; it does not merely allay the symptoms but it does give strength to the body that it is able to throw off the disease.

You know the old proverb of "the ounce of prevention?" Don't neglect your cough. A book which will tell you more on the subject sent free on request.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. Put up in 50 cts. and \$1.00 sizes. SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.



# The Bee

"By Industry we Thrive."

## L. & N. TIME TABLE.

TIME OF TRAINS AT EARLINGTON.  
Effective December 20, 1896.

EAST BOUND.			
No. 51	10:00 a.m.	No. 52	10:00 a.m.
No. 53	10:15 a.m.	No. 54	10:15 a.m.
No. 55	10:30 a.m.	No. 56	10:30 a.m.
No. 57	10:45 a.m.	No. 58	10:45 a.m.
No. 59	11:00 a.m.	No. 60	11:00 a.m.
No. 61	11:15 a.m.	No. 62	11:15 a.m.
No. 63	11:30 a.m.	No. 64	11:30 a.m.
No. 65	11:45 a.m.	No. 66	11:45 a.m.
No. 67	12:00 p.m.	No. 68	12:00 p.m.
No. 69	12:15 p.m.	No. 70	12:15 p.m.
No. 71	12:30 p.m.	No. 72	12:30 p.m.
No. 73	12:45 p.m.	No. 74	12:45 p.m.
No. 75	1:00 p.m.	No. 76	1:00 p.m.
No. 77	1:15 p.m.	No. 78	1:15 p.m.
No. 79	1:30 p.m.	No. 80	1:30 p.m.
No. 81	1:45 p.m.	No. 82	1:45 p.m.
No. 83	2:00 p.m.	No. 84	2:00 p.m.
No. 85	2:15 p.m.	No. 86	2:15 p.m.
No. 87	2:30 p.m.	No. 88	2:30 p.m.
No. 89	2:45 p.m.	No. 90	2:45 p.m.
No. 91	3:00 p.m.	No. 92	3:00 p.m.
No. 93	3:15 p.m.	No. 94	3:15 p.m.
No. 95	3:30 p.m.	No. 96	3:30 p.m.
No. 97	3:45 p.m.	No. 98	3:45 p.m.
No. 99	4:00 p.m.	No. 100	4:00 p.m.
No. 101	4:15 p.m.	No. 102	4:15 p.m.
No. 103	4:30 p.m.	No. 104	4:30 p.m.
No. 105	4:45 p.m.	No. 106	4:45 p.m.
No. 107	5:00 p.m.	No. 108	5:00 p.m.
No. 109	5:15 p.m.	No. 110	5:15 p.m.
No. 111	5:30 p.m.	No. 112	5:30 p.m.
No. 113	5:45 p.m.	No. 114	5:45 p.m.
No. 115	6:00 p.m.	No. 116	6:00 p.m.
No. 117	6:15 p.m.	No. 118	6:15 p.m.
No. 119	6:30 p.m.	No. 120	6:30 p.m.
No. 121	6:45 p.m.	No. 122	6:45 p.m.
No. 123	7:00 p.m.	No. 124	7:00 p.m.
No. 125	7:15 p.m.	No. 126	7:15 p.m.
No. 127	7:30 p.m.	No. 128	7:30 p.m.
No. 129	7:45 p.m.	No. 130	7:45 p.m.
No. 131	8:00 p.m.	No. 132	8:00 p.m.
No. 133	8:15 p.m.	No. 134	8:15 p.m.
No. 135	8:30 p.m.	No. 136	8:30 p.m.
No. 137	8:45 p.m.	No. 138	8:45 p.m.
No. 139	9:00 p.m.	No. 140	9:00 p.m.
No. 141	9:15 p.m.	No. 142	9:15 p.m.
No. 143	9:30 p.m.	No. 144	9:30 p.m.
No. 145	9:45 p.m.	No. 146	9:45 p.m.
No. 147	10:00 p.m.	No. 148	10:00 p.m.
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No. 155	11:00 p.m.	No. 156	11:00 p.m.
No. 157	11:15 p.m.	No. 158	11:15 p.m.
No. 159	11:30 p.m.	No. 160	11:30 p.m.
No. 161	11:45 p.m.	No. 162	11:45 p.m.
No. 163	12:00 a.m.	No. 164	12:00 a.m.
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No. 171	1:00 a.m.	No. 172	1:00 a.m.
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No. 179	2:00 a.m.	No. 180	2:00 a.m.
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No. 185	2:45 a.m.	No. 186	2:45 a.m.
No. 187	3:00 a.m.	No. 188	3:00 a.m.
No. 189	3:15 a.m.	No. 190	3:15 a.m.
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No. 193	3:45 a.m.	No. 194	3:45 a.m.
No. 195	4:00 a.m.	No. 196	4:00 a.m.
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No. 267	1:00 p.m.	No. 268	1:00 p.m.
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No. 563	2:00 a.m.	No. 564	2:00 a.m.
No. 565	2:15 a.m.	No. 566	2:15 a.m.
No. 567	2:30 a.m.	No. 568	2:30 a.m.
No. 569	2:45 a.m.	No. 570	2:45 a.m.
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No. 573	3:15 a.m.	No. 574	3:15 a.m





#### RED LETTERS.

By MARTHA MOULLOUGH WILLIAMS

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Widow Martin was in despair over her boy Denny. Yet he was a very good boy as boys go. Tall and well set up, too, for his 12 years, he never thought of putting on mannish airs. Instead, he did as he was bidden in ready and obliging fashion. He was good natured and of a merry humor. In fact, a laugh seemed always lurking at the bottom of his blue eyes. And some things he learned as quick as a wink, how to set traps and so on. For instance, the songs overheard as he went about on errands, or how to read next day's weather from the wind and sky of sundown.

Yet in books he was the veriest duffer. That, you see, was what set his mother so often sighing. Ever since he was out of frocks she had tried hard to teach him needed knowledge, yet here he was almost at man's estate and still unable to say whether the little straight mark with a hump cue side of it was a b or a d or a p or a q. In spite of the fact that he was lightning quick at figures. Kibby, the storekeeper, could not reckon money or give change to a great better than he did. But for that his mother would have lost heart entirely. "Maybe after awhile the part of you that learns letters will wake up," she said often, stroking his hair as he sat thumbing the primer with moist, nervous fingers and wishing with all his soul that there were no books in the world.

"I hope so, too, but I'm mighty 'fraid that part of me was left out," he answered usually, then set his teeth upon his under lip and went at his lesson. "k again. In all the alphabet I had just two friends, k and b, both so delightfully double and crooked back they could by no means be mistaken for each other or anything else. It only the rest were like them, he thought, or rather so charmingly unlike them as to be equally unmistakable, he could soon learn the whole of them. And after that he was certain reading would come easy.

"I could call the names easy enough," he said to his mother, "if only I could be sure which of the rascals I was looking at."

For his own part he did not mind much, but he loved his mother so dearly it hurt him to grieve her. The other boys would have teased and chaffed him had they dared, but he had taught them how to be a handy pair of fists and courage to put them up at any odds were more than a fair offer to book learning. Then, too, he could beat any of them when it came to running or leaping or wrestling or playing any game of strength and skill. So it is not strange that in spite of lacking letters he was a sort of king among them.

But things changed mightily with him and his mother when his uncle, Denny Martin, the elder, came back from his gold digging with a big fortune. He had no child or child to inherit and was more than glad to find so big and fine looking a nephew. "You are a credit to your mother and my name, sir," he said after he had looked Denny over for the best half of a day. "I have three parts of a good mind to make a gentleman of you. Tell me now, sir, is that head of yours as fine inside as outside? Have you got at the Latin yet and the Greek? Tell me, had you rather go to college or be a great trader or sell the news in a fine ship all your own?"

"If I might have my wish, sir, I'd be a farmer and have beans, and crows, and little pigs, and oh, pigeons," Denny said, with sparkling eyes. The talk of ships and trading, you see, had driven the book part quite out of his mind.

"A farmer you shall not be! Not on my money," the elder Denny roared, bustling violently. Denny, the younger, looked helplessly over to his mother who sighed and buried her face in her hands. She lifted it quickly at the next sound. Her boy was trying vainly to choke back a big bursting sob. She rose and went over to her brother-in-law and laid a thankful hand upon his shoulder, saying softly:

"Dear brother, I fear it is what my mind is most fit for. He has no knack at all with his books, though he has studied them faithfully."

Be there was a scene after that. A little questioning made the elder Denny acquainted with his nephew's singular deficiency. He swore roundly it was no deficiency. The boy was only idle and careless and had played upon his mother's ready credulity. He was inclined to wash his hands of the pair. But after a bit he grew calmer, outwardly reasonable at least, and brought himself to say that Denny might still look upon himself as his heir on condition that he overcome his hitherto invincible ignorance.

"I grant you a year's grace," he said. "Mind, there must be no more of this fooling or fooling! Come to me reading

and writing, and you are thereafter as my own boy. Come to me still ignorant, and there is the back of my hand to you for good and always."

There the matter rested. Denny, poor lad, buckled to his book with the courage of a hero. But he seemed to him the more, the harder, he tried to master them the more those cranks fellows, the letters, danced elusively out of his memory. At the end of three months he had begun to be uncertain between b and k. Then hope vanished indeed. He flung down the primer, stamped upon it, kicked it to the end of the white path he had worn in the back garden, tramping and trying to learn, then vaulted over the boundary fence and ran headlong down the highway.

Presently he turned into a bypath leading upland. Before he had gone a furlong he came upon a tiny old woman, who stood looking ruefully down at a great load of sticks which had fallen from her back.

"I never can lift them again. Never! I don't see how I did it at first. But my fire is out, my dinner needs cooking," she said, cocking her eye at him hostilely, as though he were an answerable for her mishap.

"I don't see how you ever lifted them either. You shall not try to do it again, not on this awful day at least," Denny said, picking up the faggot. "My mother has brought me up to help any woman who needs help," he went on. "Only show me the way, and I will carry these straight to your fire."

"You will go a long journey, then," the woman snipped ungraciously.

"Oh, I reckon I can walk fast and as far as you can," Denny answered, with a smile. Without more ado they set off. Denny found it truly a long way. Though he went at his best pace after the little skipping figure, it was well past noon when they came to a cottage sitting under the eave of the upper hills.

"I did not dream anybody lived so near the peak. You must be lonely with never a neighbor," Denny said as he hung down the faggot and began to break a stick, from it into shavings for kindling. The old woman eyed him a minute, then said shortly:

"So, hol! It appears you have made fires before today."

"I make my mother's every morning," Denny said, pulling a stick and tinker from his pocket. Then he struck a spark with his knife and soon had a fine blaze leaping up the chimney. When he had leaped bigger sticks artistically over it, he took a pail from the shelf and said:

"Now, may I fetch you some water before I go?"

"No. You will want pay for this fine civility of yours, a whole half penny, no doubt," the woman answered, with a snarl. But Denny ran to the spring and soon came back with the pail brimming full. Then he raised his cap, with a polite "Good day to you, ma'am," ran out of doors and on down the hillside.

He thought he could easily find his way back, but he was so much compelled to own himself lost. A little uncertain what he had best do, he stood still a minute, looking intently about. And as he stood he heard fine, small voices crying: "Good Denny! Kind Denny! You fetched us home. We can do no less for you."

"Then he saw in the woods all about him the sticks he had carried, standing upright. The forest among them each supported a tall red letter, the manna letters that made his life a burden. They came out in the path, hopping nimbly on their single feet, bowed to him jerkily and said in a fier, high key:

"We shall take you home happy. Much, thereof! Quiet! Step! You, hand K, you see his new life a burden. Take him by the hands. Now, away! All together in triumph!"

Triumph indeed! Before they had gone a mile Denny felt that each letter of them was a sworn brother. They began to talk to him about his new life, now making little nudging, now dancing up the side of a thicket to perch on top of it. Then they were so friendly, making jests with him in their cracked trebles. In spite of the fact they were so friendly, he was so much in their power that he found it hard to resist them. And how they laughed when he begged to hear their names! "Oh, the funny boys!" they said. "He does not know his letters nor his fairy queen when he meets her face to face."

Denny was never exactly certain how he got home. His mother found him dropping under a roadside tree. The minute he woke he said joyously: "I know how now, every man jack of 'em!" Then he ran and read Mother Goose to Uncle Denny. Of course he got the fortune A-L equally, of course, when he became a man, he never failed to help a woman in need of it.

One thing is certain: It will not do to fool with a bad cold. No one can tell what the end will be. Pneumonia, catarrh, chronic bronchitis, if not consumption invariably result from a neglected cold. It is surprising, too, that bad colds are so often neglected when one remembers how easily and at what little expense they may be cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is always prompt and effective, and costs but a trifle; 25 or 50 cents is a trifle as compared with the disastrous effects of a neglected cold. Mr. Abner Mercer of Dilworth, Chester County, Pa., in speaking of this remedy, said: "Sometime ago I had a bad cold and cough. I tried all sorts of things, but nothing helped. Finally, Mr. Hunt, the druggist, recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and one 50-cent bottle of it cured me entirely." For sale by the St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington; Ben T. Robins, Mortons Gap; Geo. King, St. Charles.

# ST. BERNARD COAL COMPANY

(INCORPORATED.)

Miners and Shippers of **COAL AND COKE.**

General Office, Earlington, Ky.

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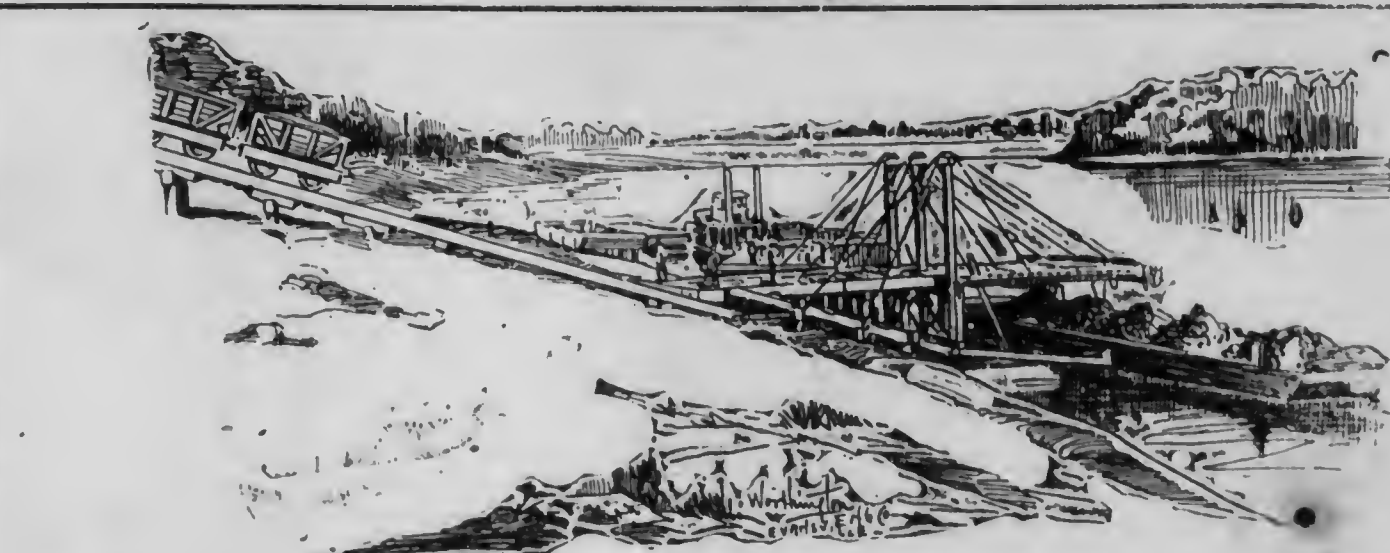
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Keep a Sharp Lookout for Fresh Items of Interest to the Retail **COAL and COKE TRADE**, which will appear from time to time, permanently occupying this space.

## ST. BERNARD COAL COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED.)



St. Bernard Coal Tipton on Tennessee River, at Paducah, Ky., for Supplying Steamboats

Famous No. 9 Coal, for all uses, from Earlington, Diamond and St. Charles Mines. Only Vibrating Screens and Picking Tables used. **THE BEST SELECTED COAL IN THE MARKET.**

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**ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND SAVE MONEY**

#### SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

The Log Mountain Coal Company at Pineville, Ky., has just received an order for 2,000 tons of canal coal for export.

The Cumberland Coal Co., of Sturgis, Ky., recently lost two barges of coal in an attempt to ship via the Cumberland river to Nashville, Tenn.

Owing to the overstocks at all points south, the coal operators of Pittsburgh, Pa., will ship little coal by barge line, notwithstanding the fact that the river has risen to a fair boating stage.

The Western Alabama Coal Association, which recently established a barge line between Greenville, Miss., and Louisiana, is working up a good business, and the tonnage shipped increases weekly—especially with the towns in the latter State.

At a meeting of miners at Jellico, Tenn., it was claimed that the convict-mined coal, sold by the State, is selling at from 40 to 50 cents per ton less than the price asked by other dealers.

The contemplated strike of the 20,000 Iowa coal miners was averted by the agreement of the operators to pay the advance of 100 cents per ton demanded.

Continued mild, not to say warm weather, together with congested stocks of coal of all kinds, are sufficient to take the starch out of any market. The result is that circular is not only lost sight of, but prices are utterly demoralized on bituminous as well as anthracite coal. As stated a week ago, there is a general belief, which is growing, that the real winter of the season of 1906-7 is still to come, for, as is patent to all, we have had none yet.

The coal miners and business men of Jackson, Mich., are in receipt of a communication from Gov.-elect Pingree on the feasibility of asking Michigan manufacturers to use Michigan coal as far as possible. If this could be brought about it would result in increasing the number of miners employed there from 250, as at present, to at least 7,000.

#### Mid-Winter Farming.

PLANS FOR THE FARMERS.

In no kind of business is so much to be learned that bears directly upon practical success as in farming. One of the first lessons is that not all can be done with the farm that its owner would like to do, because either of lack of fertility or because the land though fertile is too wet or too rough to be profitably worked. It ought to be the aim of every farmer to remove these obstacles to good farming, and to get his land at the close of each year in better condition than it was a twelvemonth before. In such case, though the farmer may not have laid by any money he has put his earnings in a bank where they will be safer and produce better dividends than any he can find either in the cities or in the unfortunate Western loans that have brought loss to so many Eastern investors in the past few years. To make their land richer, and production less costly, ought to be the aim of every farmer. If after fair trial he finds that his land will not pay for this, and cannot see how it may be done within a few years, he need not even then give up his plans for making it pay its way. Probably in this case, as in thousands of others, failure to make the farm pay has come from too little concentration of money and labor. If the effort had been devoted to making the best land pay as much as possible, leaving the rest to produce what it will, the profit would be greater. Much of New England was cleared of its forest under an enthusiasm for getting rid of timber growth that is now seen to have been unwise. Try to get the least promising parts of the farm into timber growing, and to concentrate on the parts of the farm that pay for cultivation all the labor and capital that they will make pay. If the planning for the new year meant restocking all the less promising parts of the farm with timber, the farm will grow into money faster than in the ways that most farmers with little capital are able to work it.

FATTENING OLD STOCK. As a rule it does not pay to buy old stock to fatten. The same amount of feed will do much more good to stock that is yet young enough to make some growth as well as fat from it. But on some farms there will be stock that has been used until past its prime, and that will not sell for more than half, if that, of what it should be worth. Even then it is usually better to sell for whatever can be got than to waste feed on it. Unless fed very carefully this old stock may be injured rather than benefited. The chief point with winter feeding is to give a due proportion of succulent food, roots or ensilage, so as to keep digestive organs in good order. Those who have ensilage can fatten old cows rapidly, by feeding it with some meal or grain daily, and such quickly fattened beef will be tender and of good flavor.

DRAWING MANURE AS MADE.

It is much easier to draw manure while the ground is covered and protected by snow. If spread then on the snow there is little likelihood of loss, for as the snow melts the soluble parts of the manure will soak into the soil. Fresh manure is made more soluble by freezing, and when the ground is ready to be plowed, a good deal of its fertility will be washed into the soil. By getting as much of the manure drawn and spread as possible, the spring crop can be made easier.

FEED CORNSTALKS EARLY.

Where stalks are cured by drying they are sure to become too dry to beat their best as feed after they have been frozen and thawed a few times. Freezing expands the stalks, whose moisture is thus exposed to cold air, which has much more drying capacity than is usually thought. Housewives know this by the readiness with which clothing, especially woollens, will dry by freezing, when they will continue damp a long time if left in a temperature where freezing is impossible. It is one of the advantages of the silo that stalks can be kept in that for late feeding without any deterioration of their quality. If part of the cornstalks are put up dry that portion should be fed first.

CARE OF BREEDING SOWS.

All farmers understand the necessity for warm dry quarters, not crowded, for sows at farrowing time. But many seem to think that, until near that time, the sows need only ordinary care and feed. This neglect, while the sow is bearing the fetus, is the reason why there are so many runt pigs. Feeding on corn, which is largely carbonaceous and contains little material for making bone, is another reason for runts. Often the fattest sow will have thin, scrawny pigs, that are so deficient in constitution that they will never make thrifty, profitable hogs. The food for a

breeding sow ought to be wheat middlings, with dish water, and all the roots, either beets or turnips, that will be eaten. On this the sow will not fatten and her pigs will be thrifty. But on this moderate and slightly carbonaceous diet the sows will need warm quarters as there is little in their feed to supply warmth.

EGGS IN WINTER.

If hens do not lay in winter it is the poultryer's fault. Most often the reason is that the fowls were not got through moulting before cold weather began, and have since been fed so highly that they have taken to fattening instead of to egg production. This is because too much grain and other fat-forming food has been given. There should be but little grain, which should be wheat, and fed with clover cut into small bits which fowls eat readily in winter. To each fowl should be given per day an ounce of cut green bone, which will be greedily eaten, and do more to produce egg production than will any other kind of food.

HOW LONG SHALL COWS GO DRY?

As the time for dropping her calf approaches, unless the cow is well fed, the quality as well as quantity of the milk will be unfavorably affected. It does not pay to let the cow get in this condition as the calf may be injured. It is much better policy to feed the cow liberally, thus securing a paying milk flow to within a month or six weeks of her time to calve. This will increase the dairy value of a calf, if a heifer. It is by thus forcing the dairy capacity of cows that this capacity for giving milk has been increased. Under the conditions which affect the wild cow her calf never could suckle her more than two or three months in a year. Now some of the best breeds have the milk capacity developed so largely that unless care is taken the bag will spring for the coming calf before the flow of milk from the previous year has been stopped. This is bad for the cow and should be avoided if possible.

WATER FOR HENS IN WINTER.

Hens need a constant supply of clean water, which should be renewed and given warm once a day. Lack of drink will cause them to eat snow which is full of air, and therefore increases thirst instead of allaying it. Such hens become feverish and rapidly decrease in weight. A single day's neglect to furnish pure water may put the fowl back in laying more than they can regain with two months' careful feeding and care.—American Cultivator.

Mr. C. F. Pentress, manager of the cotton warehouse of East St. Louis, said there had been received yesterday by him the largest carload of cotton ever brought to this market—over 66,000 pounds, all in round-rolled bales. "One man," said Mr. Pentress, "can handle one of the new bales, whereas it took two to move one of the old square ones."

Mr. Hill is operating three plants at present—two in West Tennessee and one at Malden, Mo., and all three are turning out 400-pound round bales, the covering for which (burlaps) costs only eighteen cents a bale, as against \$1 per bale under the old process, while the "tare" does not exceed four pounds, as against twenty two pounds by the old process, and if the 66,000 pounds just referred to as having come to market in a single Illinois Central box-car had been shaped and pressed in the old way, no two cars owned by that company could have transported it. And so it appears that the promised revolution in the cotton trade is now assured.

Nearly 400 men, engaged in clearing snow from the downtown streets in Chicago, who had no gloves or overcoats, were more or less severely frostbitten. The work was abandoned.

#### Our Colored Citizens.

All communications and matters of news pertaining to this column should be addressed to Geo. Alexander, Earlington, Ky.

Rev. I. W. Selectman, P. E., was in town on church business last Monday.

Mrs. Ella Merrweather and Miss Lizzie Roadman attended the quarterly meeting at Mortons Gap last Sunday. Several more of our people would have attended but for the unfavorable weather.

The Hopkinsville Weekly Indicator which has been asleep for several months has once more made its appearance. Hon. K. L. Lander is publisher and editor, and A. C. Banks is associate editor.

The Leading Tender Reading Circle met in their regular meeting last Thursday night, and elected the following officers for the next term: Wm. Dickerson, Pres.; Charles Osborne, V. Pres.; J. M. Dickerson, Secy.; Mary Kener, Asst. Secy.; Queen Rose, Treas.; Prof. T. E. Greer, Critic; Thomas Earl, Chaplain; James Clemons, Junior. The following is the program for the next meeting: Song, by the Club; Opening Address, J. E. Killebrew; Song, by the Club; Select Reading, Bessie Smith; Essay, Mary Kener; Song, the Club; Select Reading, Sarah Clemons; Song, by the Quartette; Debate, Which is the most benefit to a community, a preacher or a doctor? George Miller and Tom Earle; Closing Address, Prof. Greer.

Will Tyre says Ernest Bailey ought to go to work and get money to buy cheese and crackers. What should Will do?

Mrs. Davis will be out every Tuesday, giving painting and sewing lessons. Miss Mary Nelson will be out every Wednesday to give music lessons. Britan Hawkins says it is a girl at his house.

We were skating Monday for the first time this winter.

Rev. Dorsey, of Madisonville, was in the city last week.

Rev. Carter returned home from Evansville last week.

Lee Crabtree, of Providence, was up last week.

Miss Kate Miller was at Madisonville Monday.

You boys must pay as you go. Do you see?

Rev. T. H. Merrweather preached at the Cap Sunday.

Rev. H. H. Carter will leave for the West soon.

Program for February 4: Song by the club; debate: Resolved that the Negroes ought to go to Africa. Affirmative, K. H. Haydon, H. Amos, Wm. Killebrew, Negative, H. Garrett, J. H. Edmondson, Brother Greer; song by the club. "God be with you till we meet again."

THE TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER-JOURNAL \$1 A YEAR. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1907, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an increase of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year. The policies of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expense involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal will remain the same, \$1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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